

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 7518 號八十一年五七

日八月月日

己亥年

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1882.

二月

正月七日

香港

PRIOR \$2 PER MONTH.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
January 16, H. W. DUDLEY, American bark, 1,125 t. D. W. Dudley, Newcastle, N.S.W., Nov. 21st, Coal.—Oman.  
January 16, KANTHAKA, British steamer, 702 t. Peter Hause, Shanghai Jan. 18th, General—O. M. S. N. G.  
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January 16, HINDSTAN, British ship, 1,479 t. J. Holmes, put back.  
January 16, CHINHUA, British str., 793 t. D. Scott, Haiphong 11th Jan., General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.  
January 16, PEKING, British steamer, 954 t. H. G. Drewes, Chinkiang 12th January, General—SIEMENS & CO.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

JANUARY 16TH.  
Oxfordshire, British steamer, for Yokohama.  
Radohore, British steamer, for Singapore.  
Diamante, British steamer, for Manila.  
Paramba, British steamer, for Sigon.  
Enny, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.  
Horch Vega, Norwegian bark, for Chefoo.

## DEPARTURES.

January 16, SYDNEY, B.t., str., for Yokohama.  
January 16, H.M.S. DAEDALUS, for Haiphong.  
January 16, ALICE, Afr. cor., for Saigon.  
January 16, CHINHUA, Chinese steamer, for Canton.  
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January 16, RADNORSHIRE, British steamer, for Singapore.  
January 16, FOKEIN, British steamer, for Swatow.

January 16, DIAMANTE, British steamer, for Manila.  
January 16, OXFORDSHIRE, British steamer, for Yokohama.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
For Kamtschatka, str., from Shanghai—20 Chinese.  
For Tashkent Maru, str., from Yokohama—Captain W. McDonald, Masses Brown, Wallenstein, A. Sung and 8 Chinese.  
For H. W. Dudley, bark, from Newcastle—Mr. Dudley and son.  
For Chinkia, str., from Shanghai—Masses, A. Sung and 39 Chinese.

DEPARTED.  
For China, str., for Saigon and Marseilles—Sister, Juliette, and Amelie and 2 Chinese.  
For Singapore—Mr. Robertson, for Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. McConnell.  
For Marseilles—Mrs. Dalmatian, a child, one female servant andamans, Messrs. Kaspa, Langlois, A. Robert and George P. de la Pouze.  
For Dorsetshire, str., for Manila—2 Europeans, and 70 Chinese.  
For Diamond, str., for Manila—3 Europeans, and 23 Chinese.  
For Formadu, str., for Saigon—200 Chinese.  
To depart—  
For Enny, str., for Amoy—83 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer Chinkiang reports left Shanghai on 13th Jan. The first part of passage had light and hazy weather. The latter part had moderate seas and fine weather.

The British steamer Kintyre reports left Shanghai on 13th Jan. and had fresh, moderate and fine weather. On 15th, 7. m., off Chongla Jan. passed O. & O. str. Geels bound North.

The Japanese steamer Tashkent Maru reports left Yokohama on January 7th and Kobo 10th, cleared Icchaid Sea on 11th, and had fine weather throughout with light and moderate motion.

The American bark H. W. Dudley reports from Haiphong had light, baffling winds and calms. At 15. N. 50. S. 110. E. trade. Thence to port weather very moderate with light winds.

The British steamer Greyhound reports left Haiphong on Jan. 14th, had fine weather and light Easterly wind. Left Patoo on 15th, had strong N.E. high seas throughout. Left Macao 16th, had fine weather and light Easterly winds.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

4. Tsin, British steamer, from Ningpo.  
4. St. Orla, British str., from Amoy.  
4. King-teen, Chinese str., from Tsin.  
4. Nanyo, Japanese str., from Japan.  
4. Urasse, British steamer, from Liverpool.  
5. Glencoe, British steamer, from London.  
5. Hidoychi Maru, Jap. str., from Kuchinotza.  
5. Brenda, British bark, from Japan.  
6. Jane, Woodburn, Brit. bark, from Nagasaki.  
6. Craiglands, British str., from Nagasaki.  
6. Clinton, British steamer, from Nagasaki.

7. W. C. G. British str., from Hankow.

6. King-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

7. Poole, British steamer, from Poole.

7. King-teen, Chinese str., from Poole.

7. Poole, British steamer, from Poole.

## NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS  
for insertion in  
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
for 1882  
can be received at this Office up  
to the 30th January.  
DAILY PRESS" Office,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1881.  
IN THE PRESS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
for  
CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES,  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,  
&c., &c.  
FOR THE YEAR 1882.  
THE TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE CHRONICLE has been considerably  
EXTENDED, and will contain, among  
other additions, the new AMERICAN, RUSSIAN,  
and GERMAN TREATIES with CHINA; the  
SPANISH TREATY with ANAM, and the 1851  
ORDER in COUNCIL for the SUPREME COURT  
of CHINA and JAPAN.

THE DIRECTORY Power has had the  
parts of MACAO, PEKING, HUNTINGDON,  
and VLADIVOSTOK added.

THE MAPS and PLATES have been in-  
creased by the addition of Plans of YOKO-  
HAMA and SINGAPORE.

THE ALPHABETICAL LIST of FO-  
REIGN RESIDENTS will be increased by up-  
wards of 1,100 names and will give reference  
to nearly

3,000 NEW RESIDENTS.

Orders should be sent to the Publishers  
Daily Press Office, Hongkong, or to the under-  
mentioned Agents:

MACAO.—Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.,  
SWATOW.—Messrs. Campbell & Co., &c.

AMOT.—Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.,  
FORMOSA.—Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.,  
FOOCOOG.—Messrs. Heude & Co.,  
NINGPO.—Messrs. Heude & Co.,  
SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Hall & Walsh,  
NORTHERN JAPAN.—Messrs. Hall & Walsh,  
YIVER PORTS.—Messrs. Hall & Walsh, Shanghai,  
NAGASAKI.—The C. and J. Trading Co.,  
HOKO, OSAKA.—The C. and J. Trading Co.,  
YOKOHAMA.—Japan Gazette Office,  
MANILA.—Messrs. D. L. Loyaga & Co.,  
SAIGON.—Mr. Cresswell,  
SINGAPORE.—Messrs. A. Bingham & Co.,  
LONDON.—Messrs. G. E. Algar, Clement's Lane,  
LONDON.—Messrs. Bates, Heude & Co.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.—Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange,  
NEW YORK.—Messrs. S. M. Pettigill & Co.,  
37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 12th January, 1882.

JOHN BRINSFORD & SONS recently  
patented SOSTERNE PIANOS with the  
iron frame, made expressly for China, have gained  
the HOUSES' DISTINCTION (including the LONDON  
PRINCIPAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS. Every piano is  
guaranteed for five years. Illustrated lists free,  
29, Wigmore Street, and the Grosvenor (Infor-  
mation) Bunting Board, Kentish Town, N.W., London  
Agents Wanted.

1793

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-  
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DEAVERS' SUNDRIES,

AND  
AERATED WATER-MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED;

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
Orders it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Prem. A. S. WATSON & CO., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communication on Editorial matters should be  
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The  
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name  
and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one  
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not  
ordered for a first period will be continued until  
countermanded.

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th January, Mr. William Convent, Hong-  
kong, by the Very Rev. Dr. Birchmore, Canon of the  
see of Lichfield (Germany), to ELENA MITCHELL,  
of Barcelona. [162]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 17TH, 1882.

HOWEVER indifferent the Washington Go-  
vernment may really be with regard to the  
Chinese question, the Californians evidently  
are not at all disposed to allow the Emigration  
Treaty recently concluded with China to  
remain a dead letter. Not one nor two,  
but three or four Bills to regulate Chinese  
immigration into the States are to be brought  
before Congress by California delegates  
during the session. The text of one of these  
Bills, elaborated by Senator Miltz, and  
published in advance by the Alta California,  
we reproduced from the columns of that  
journal on Saturday last. Messrs. PLOW,  
SABOURY, and SWIFT have also, it is reported,  
prepared Bills of very similar tenor, but vary-  
ing somewhat in certain of their provisions,  
the production of a number of such measures  
being designed to give Congress a choice  
while at the same time intended to imper-  
sonally force on its attention an early considera-  
tion of the Chinese problem. Briefly  
stated, Senator Miltz's Bill requires all  
Chinese entering the United States, other  
than Government officers, to show a certi-  
ficate issued by the Chinese Government,  
which certificate must be attested or endorsed  
by the Consul-General or other Consular  
representative of the United States. Masters of  
vessels are prohibited, under heavy  
penalty, from landing, except in distress,  
more than five Chinese at one trip, who are  
not provided with the required certificate.  
Provision is also made for the identification  
of Chinese who were residing in the United  
States on the 19th July, 1861, the date at  
which the treaty is construed to go into effect.  
The Bill leaves the determination of the num-  
ber of Chinese who may enter the States with  
the Chinese Government and the United  
States Consul-General in China. All who suc-  
cessfully obtained the certificate, as required,

have a right to land in the States. These certi-  
ficates must be obtained by all classes, ex-  
cept diplomats or other officers of the Chinese  
Government. The Chinese Government  
and the American Consul-General in China  
will have the power to say what persons  
may be classed as students, merchants, or  
traders, travellers from curiosity, or upon  
lawful business, and household servants. The  
San Francisco *Call*, in criticising the Bill,  
says: "It will be seen at a glance that a  
great deal is left to the discretion of the  
Chinese Government. The classes des-  
ignated as merchants, traders, and household  
servants may be held to include almost  
anybody. A household servant might  
become a labourer after landing. Travellers  
may conclude to cease travelling. Traders  
may dispose of their stock of goods and go  
to work by the day, month, or year. The  
only condition is, that in the time of leaving  
China they shall satisfy the Chinese Govern-  
ment and the American Consul-General  
that they may be properly enrolled as one  
or the other mentioned classes. The rigid  
classification of society in China may assist  
the authorities in determining what persons  
are and what are not entitled to land by  
the terms of the Treaty, but it must  
be admitted that the bill leaves a good  
deal to the discretion of the Chinese  
Government." Should Senator Miltz's  
Bill, however, become law, it would most  
certainly have a highly restrictive effect,  
unless the very loosest interpretation were  
given to its clauses both on this side and in  
American ports. These Bills will shortly  
come before the House Committee at Wash-  
ington and will doubtless give rise to a  
good deal of discussion. Even if one of them  
should be passed in its integrity by Congress, which is very doubtful, it  
might share the fate of the Fifteen Passenger  
Bill, which was vetoed by President Hayes.  
It is well understood that while the people  
of the Pacific States are in great earnest in  
their desire to exclude the Chinese, the anti-  
Chinese legislation has few sympathisers in  
the Eastern States. The Emigration Treaty  
with China was negotiated, rather with a view  
to quieting an increasingly noisy agitation in  
California and the neighbouring States than  
from any desire on the part of the American  
Government to shut out the Chinese from  
the Union. Now that they have managed to  
secure a treaty stipulation giving the Govern-  
ment of the United States the power to control  
Chinese immigration, the Californians do not  
intend to allow the Authorities at Wash-  
ington to stop short there. The clamour  
that brought about this revision of the  
Treaty may be employed to compel legisla-  
tion on their basis. If one of these Bills,  
even in a somewhat modified form, should  
become law, the people of the Pacific Slope  
would, we think, be the first to find out its  
damaging effect on trade, and would have  
early cause to repent their selfish and illiberal  
policy.

The British steamer *Miranda* has been pur-  
chased by Messrs. Alderton and Co., of Manila,  
for the coasting trade in the Philippines.

At the Garrison Theatre this evening the  
Hayes Troop will give a performance, for the  
benefit of Master William Hayes, who broke his  
arm while performing some time since, at the  
City Hall.

We hear that His Excellency the Governor  
will leave the Colony about April. Although  
not in a position to vouch for the accuracy of  
the statement, we have excellent reason for be-  
lieving it to be true.

It is said that Messrs. Olano, Larinapan & Co.  
have ordered in England four large steamers, of  
4,500 tons each, for the trade between Spain and  
the Philippines. The vessels are designed chiefly  
to carry gold and silver, and will also have accommoda-  
tion for passengers.

The *Shanghai Courier* understands that the  
new steamer for the China Merchants' Steam  
Navigation Company, which is to be named the  
*Chien-kuo*, has been completed and undergone a  
satisfactory trial, and has started on her voyage  
to China. A telegram received states the  
Chinese left England for Shanghai on the 31st Dec-  
ember, and will arrive in the port of Foochow on the  
1st of February. This, in addition to the  
already extensive fleet of the Company is said to  
be a very powerful vessel, and her passenger accom-  
modation is fitted in every way for the trade  
she is to be engaged in.

It was recently stated in the Manila papers  
that work on the new harbour was to be  
done in the original plan, and the work of  
the port is to be collected, and that the balance in hand  
would be directed to the execution of necessary  
works in the inner harbour. The *Comercio* of  
the 7th instant states that the above statements are  
entirely unfounded, and that there is to be no  
change in the present arrangements. The amount  
collected in the month of December on account  
of the harbour works was \$30,731, and the total  
collected since the 1st of January was \$16,020.

AN ACTOR'S STAGE TO RAZOR MONEY.

Chu Anh, an actor, was charged by Cheng  
Feng, cook, with stealing a box containing  
clothing, value about \$10, the property of one  
Tao Lin Ting on the 16th instant.

Complainants stated that he was staying in No.  
17, High St., to be exact. Defendant said  
that he was not in the house, but he had  
left the original actor, and he had failed to  
complete his contract. The plaintiff therefore  
stated that he had agreed to complete the  
maters, and the plaintiff found out that he  
did not hold the property at the time he agreed  
to sell it, but had only contracted to buy it, and  
the box was also a mortgage. The defendant had  
not paid the original actor, and he had failed to  
complete his contract. The plaintiff therefore  
stated that he had agreed to complete the  
maters, and the plaintiff found out that he  
did not hold the property at the time he agreed  
to sell it, but had only contracted to buy it, and  
the box was also a mortgage. The defendant had  
not paid the original actor, and he had failed to  
complete his contract.

The case was adjourned with a view to settle-  
ment and pending the hearing of a case affecting  
the same matter in Original Jurisdiction.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

Mung Ah, hawker, was charged with having  
stolen two pairs of trousers, value \$6 on the  
5th instant.

Wong Shing, master of 5 clothes shop in  
Jervois St., was charged on Sunday the 10th with  
and they wanted to buy shoes. They left with  
out buying anything, and afterwards a bundle  
containing the trousers in question was missed  
from the counter. He made a complaint at  
the Central Police Station, and while he was  
doing so, a district watchman brought in the  
defendant with the bundle of clothing, having  
apprehended him as he was running away.  
The defendant was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

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that he was not in the house, but he had  
left the original actor, and he had failed to  
complete his contract.

The plaintiff stated that he was an actor and  
that he had been broken up. He stated the box  
was given to him by his master, and he had  
left the box to his master.

A very curious story has just come to hand  
relating in one man's mind the tale of the false  
Dalmatians and other similar impostures which  
have passed into Russian history. A certain  
Siberian merchant named Khrenov recently  
arrived in St. Petersburg, and said to be allowed  
to deliver an important packet of papers per-  
sonally to the hands of the Czar. He was  
admitted to the 1st October last as a  
servant to the Czar, and defendant was a cossack  
of 5 a.m. He took out his clothes except the defendant,  
to discharge coats. Defendant complained  
of a sore eye and said he could not work. He left  
alone about 5 p.m. defendant was cut and the  
door was left open. Complainant returned  
to see whether anything was amiss. Defendant  
had been cut and was bleeding. He was  
taken to the Czar, and defendant was admitted to the Czar  
and delivered the packet which was found to  
contain important documents concerning the  
Imperial family. How they came into the pos-  
session of the mysterious deceased he  
never knew. He was standing in front of a door in Queen's road

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

## REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

## SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

FOR EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND  
CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.

## LONDON, 15th January.

## TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Porte has sent a note to its representa-  
tives abroad in reply to the collective note of the  
Foreign Powers urging that they have no right  
to interfere in the affairs of Egypt.

## LAW NOTICES.

## SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1882.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION (before the Full Court, at 10 a.m.)—See Trial of Dr. D. T. Palmer, *see* *the December*.

## ATTEMPTED THEFT.

WONG AWAH, coal-oil kia, was sentenced to six  
months' hard labour.

## SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

## BROWN, MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

## A STRA GLASS.

Nelson Jackson, member of the U. S. A. *Alert*, admitted  
that he had taken a glass from his cabin, and  
the Porte ordered to send him on board.

## ATTEMPTED THEFT.

Wong Awa, coal-oil kia, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, for having attempted to  
steal a vessel.

## CHARGE OF THEFT AND RECEIVING.

## STOLEN PROPERTY.

Mac Ong Ah, a washman, keeps a house  
of which he is the owner, and the Porte ordered to  
send him on board.

## ATTEMPTED THEFT.

Wong Awa, coal-oil kia, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

## STEALING FROM THE PERSON.

Wong Awa, tailor, was charged by Cheng  
Feng, cook, with stealing from his master.

## ATTEMPTED THEFT.

Wong Awa, coal-oil kia, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

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## ATTEMPTED THEFT.



## EXTRACTS.

## A NEW YEAR'S FANCY.

You remember the Eastern fancy,  
That whenever, until the years,  
Under sky of gold or sky of gloom,  
The Phoenix lifts appears,  
A star-like soul is born again,  
To shine on the tortured souls of men.

Not of the wondrous Phoenix,  
With its golden-clasping crest,  
And the five-bladed light ablate,

On its glosy wing and breast,  
Would I dare to sing this simple lay—  
A song in the dark of a winter-day.

I sing of a bird more lowly,  
That quaffs of numorous springs,

Whose notes ring sweet in the peasant's ear,

Yet sound in the court of Kings.

Though the stars go out the night in long,

The sadness of hearts may last her song.

And when—so runs my fable—

Unseen by human eyes,

On a wing swept on withered boughs,

The old tree sinks and lies,

When midnight falls at the Winter-wold,

And the Pina-trous moon, and the skies are cold,

By the grace of the dead year fallen.

The little bird sits and sings,

And its silvery voice floats up to the stars.

As it, too, could soar on wings,

Man walks in the down with a shught of cheer,

And prays with a smile the "gad New Year."

All I need of the bird whose glory

Awakes for a coming sage,

Or the rainbow flash of his winging plume,

As sign of a brighter age.

When Hope sings low in notes of fire,

How the world draws near to its long destiny!

How the go shall climb to a fairer height!

A "New Year" down with immortal light!

"F. B. H." in Japan Mail.

## THE TOUGHEST HORSE STORY EVER TOLD.

A certain horse in Savoyards for 20 years has been a car-borne in a brickyard, and the habit of going through a certain round of duties day after day for eight months in the year has enabled him to do things which seem to indicate the possession of mental faculties similar to some of those possessed by the human race.

It is an old saying among farmers that a horse cannot count more than three, but this horse has the ability to count 65.

His routine of labour is to cart 65 loads of clay from the pit to the spot where the horses are harnessed or ground, and then to go for a load of coal-and-ash; and now

without working being said or done to indicate the fact to him, when he has deposited his sixty-fifth load, goes to the dock for a load of dust. This is not his only purpose, for when he goes to the pit, he backs the cart up himself to the right place and will take only what he conceives to be his proper load.

That is, put on his backs and ride, and if the cart about until the load is reduced to what he considers a proper quantity.

Having such intelligence, it is not surprising to find that he will not be driven.

As soon as the lines are touched he becomes frantic and uncontrollable, but a gentle explanation of what is required of him usually has the desired effect. It is unnecessary to add that such an intelligent horse will do no more work after the whistle for dinner or supper sounds. All his commands are given in the yard with enough for that, and if they are on their way to the pit for a load when the whistling blows, they all turn about and make for the stable without any orders.

## THE VIKING SHIP RECENTLY FOUND IN NORWAY.

That one of the vessels which might have brought over Vikings to our shores should have been extant, seemed until last year at nitor vain and futile supposition. Certainly a portion of another vessel from the same period was discovered, similarly in a mound, at Tine in 1867 (and now rests at Christians under a shed close beside the Sandefjord vessel); but it is such a small portion and that, too, in so imperfect a state, that any hopes which might have been indulged in as to our ever obtaining a perfect specimen seemed useless.

But here we have a vessel in such sound

condition that there is little about her structure and details to be left to the imagination.

Indeed, so perfect is she that the meaning of which has, during the lapse of centuries, become lost or forgotten.

Little effort is required on our part to people her, to imagine her pulsating with life which, for a crew of men, we can hear the wild

songs of the vikings; we can listen to the sound of the curling water foaming under her bows; we can rush like some great sea-monster through the waves, we note the whirling wind and the fast-holding of her great square sail, and the fine determined face of man at the helms. And, then, too, can we not fancy her full of armed men, endowed with courage and endurance sufficient to cross a practically stormy sea? We picture to ourselves the fearfully-armed, and certainly not so bold and audacious, inhabitants of Britain at the time of these Scandinavian invasions, and then we can wonder no longer at the terror and pictorial that follow so universally for a time the inroads of these Vikings upon our coast—Good Words.

## THE WELSH W.

We have a fixed and settled conviction that the English language is the very best language in existence, and that all foreign tongues whatsoever are mere jingoes, wholly unworthy of our sublime consideration.

There a general substratum of reality in the old joke about that typical John Bull who "wouldn't learn French to talk to the mousies," but though the mousies might learn English if they wanted to talk to the mousies, this is not the case.

This universal English feeling, however, always seems to reach its culminating point when the foreign language with which we have to deal is Welsh. Most "Saxons" have a congenital horror and dread of the Cymric tongue, which they absurdly declare to be full of consonants and absolutely unpronounceable. As a matter of fact,

Welsh is far softer and more vocal than our own harsh Teutonic speech, for it lies about halfway between English and Italian, so far as the relative predominance of vowels or consonants is concerned. Almost all the terror and mystery of those awesome combinations of letters which are wont so greatly to frighten us is removed in a moment as soon as people have discovered the simple fact that in Welsh is a vowel and not a consonant, its phonetic value being merely that of our own *oh*, *ow* and *u*.

Even the Welsh themselves, however, are very

terrible indeed, until one knows that they are pronounced exactly like *ombe* and

*drue*; while the "fearlessness" of Welsh names, which are utterly unpronounceable by English lips, merely because they have never taken the trouble to get up the most elementary rules of the language, as they would get up a little German before going up the Rhine, or a little Italian before trying a winter at Ronda or Florence. —*Continued.*

## A DAY'S WORK ON A CEYLON COFFEE PLANTATION.

The deep stillness of the tropical jungles in the morning is very noticeable. They are full of a beauty of their own, which the oxen never grows too familiar with or ceases to admire as he does many other scenes in this faraway country. For a time after dawn the mist hangs about in dense silvery veils, from which the higher clumps of trees stand out like islands in quite still seas; ocean, and under this canopy the dewdrops hang thick and glittering on all sides, glistening like the spiders' webs with diamonds, amongst which the great red-lidded spiders abut up.

He kicks off his long boots and makes a hearty meal, while he reads the letters brought up from the low lands by the private running postmen, and then, having allowed himself half an hour for breakfast, a quiet smoke goes forth into the quiet of the world until five o'clock brings the sound of the welcome "roll-call." Once more the coolies are mustered, their names entered in a day-book for a whole or half day's work, the tools received back and counted, the sick interviewed and doctored from the estate, and under this canopy the dewdrops hang thick and glittering on all sides, glistening like the spiders' webs with diamonds, amongst which the great red-lidded spiders abut up.

He does not "dress," and then turns to listen to the up roar of the elements, the rain pelting on the thatch overhead, the streams roaring down the hill sides, and the trees swaying and clashing their branches day after day in the gales of his labour.

One of the first things that will require his attention is the formation of a "nursery" plot, down in some secluded hollow adjacent to a stream of water, for an abundant supply of moisture during the early stages of their growth is essential to the young plants. Here the land is clearly delineated to the extent of an acre or so, the bushes and weeds piled up all round as a hedge to keep off the mischievous sambur and mendlesome elephants, and then a couple of dozen narrow beds are formed in which the coffee seed is carefully planted and smoothed over. Here observed rambling amongst the tombs in the churchyard, and naturally soon became an object of some attention on the part of the "gods." But pusey was destined to obtain wide notice, for as the various dramatic pieces came upon the stage, the feline actor trotted off to meet them after the other, and gazed at them with such a curiously comic visage that the entire audience was convulsed with laughter. Eventually the artistes finding it impossible to proceed as they wished and struggled to do, with their serious business of reconciliation and resentments joined in the general hilarity. There was no help for it. The curtain descended, but the shouts of laughter and the cheering were such that it was lifted again on the tableau, and there was still that dainty collar encircling that terrible tabby's neck in the foreground, and once again there arose a shout of laughter at the like of old Drury.

The effect on the play was not happy. It was as if one had been reading and intensely interested in the fate of the characters, for it must be remembered that the ground for it had been prepared, but they have no idea of straight lines, a fact the superintendent often had to bewail while opening a new estate. Then there is the very important operation of marking out in the virgin jungle the places where the coffee plants are subsequently to stand, at distances of six feet apart, by long white pegs, some twenty-two thousand of which have frequently to be placed and measured off in what will subsequently be a single clearing. This is a process of the greatest tediousness, and taxes the planter's temper to the utmost, for it must be remembered that the ground is rugged and uneven, encumbered with thickets of bamboo and prickly shrubs, through which the bare-banded coolies can only force a way by constant use of the axe and billhook. Strangers still, when with infinite labour this is all complete, and a single hole has been made at the spot indicated by all these thousand pegs, the top soil of valuable leaf mould is put in first, and then every excavation filled up. But all the work is not lost. The soil we have so carefully hidden away from the fire which is soon to sweep up the face of the ground will be presently recovered and repay our trouble.

Then comes the grand and picturesque work of levelling the primeval forest to the ground. Far and wide, the sharp ring of axes is heard through the hitherto silent woods, and the great forest trees which have laughed at the storms of a hundred years, are soon totter, and come crashing to the ground before the Englishman and his party. Perhaps the work is done by contract, i.e. by professional native woodmen undertaking to clear so much ground for a certain sum. In that case the superintendent's hands are left free for other work. But should he be his own contractor, then he accompanies his men, and is "in at the death" of every living tree, as one by one they are felled over, leaving great gaps in the hitherto sun-proof roof of the forest, and dragging down to common destruction their friends and neighbours with whom their boughs have been interwoven by a thousand coopers. At length all the extent of land intended to be "opened" this season is a wild chaos of broken trunks and stems piled one upon another, distorted and twisted, sticking up and projecting out in every direction like a monstrous game of spitkins and shrubbed with vast masses of wild leaf. For three long months this is allowed to stand under the fierce glare of an Indian sun, and then one day the planter makes up his mind for the "burn" and a single match applied to a handful of leaves at the windiest corner sets the mighty heap on fire. Away go the flames, leaping from violin to violin, the smoke in a dense canopy overhanging the sun, while startled birds fly from the neighbouring forest; and birds of monkeys chatter and dash away to quiet corners. The fire roars and seethes in crimson sheets, and lashes up against the walls of yet uncut trees all round, while in the clearing the tanks burst with the heat and violence of sparks. But dotardly grand it is at night as the planter watches from the lonely little hut he has built for himself, the mighty spread of green and yellow flame in the dark darkness, and marks the nor crimedome of smoke that hangs over the great furnace. In a day or two it burns out and the planter, like a boy who has just been told to be sure and see you, if I didn't get aboard of anything else in the town," blushed in four colours. "I am glad to see you. Might I inquire your name?"

"Well, here's my card," said the little Briton.

The other day, a sapper in the Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle, a dapper little man, with two ounce cane and a half-pound cluster diamond, came into the Chronicle office and asked if the announcement reporter was in.

When the man he sought was pointed out, the stranger: "Delighted to meet you sir—really I am. I've heard of you at every place I've stopped on my way from New York. I had such a curiously to see you that I got off at Reno and took a run up, but really I had expected to find a much older man, considering the magnificent reputation your dramatic and circus criticisms have given you. All of our boys told me to be sure and see you, if I didn't get aboard of anything else in the town."

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